

## WILL PAY IN SILVER

Everything Points To It as the Metal of Settlement.

## CHINA HAS VERY LITTLE GOLD

She Would Have Great Trouble in Getting a Large Quantity.

## JAPAN HAS NO REASON TO DEMAND IT

The Tael Is Not a Coin, but a Measure of Weight of Silver—Armed to Be Withdrawn.

Washington, April 12.—Careful inquiries, both at the Chinese and Japanese legations and of officials of the state department and officers of the navy, who by residence in both the contending countries, have become familiar with their customs and currency, seem to indicate a strong probability that the indemnity to be paid by China to Japan will be paid in silver and not in gold, though no definite official statement to the effect has yet been received here.

Silver is the measure of value, to a great extent, in both countries. Japan has not been called upon to negotiate any European loan payable in gold for the prosecution of the war. Therefore, she has experienced no especial drain of gold. China, on the other hand, being heavily indebted to England and other European nations, has exported within the past few years large quantities of gold, and the national treasury does not now contain any considerable amount of this metal. Moreover, silver is the only medium of exchange in the Chinese empire, and this being the case, it would be much easier to pay the indemnity in that metal than in gold.

Some misunderstanding exists as to the meaning of the word "tael" in which the indemnity will be paid. The "tael" is not a coin, but a weight. It varies in value according to the price of silver. In Peking at the present time one tael is equal to \$1.50 in Mexican silver dollars, or 75 cents in American gold. The silver is put up in the form of bullion or ingots, each ingot containing silver to the amount of from 20 to 50 taels. Beyond the fact that strong grounds exist for believing that the indemnity will be paid in silver and that no time has been stipulated in the negotiations, no further details are obtainable at this time. The "tael" which will be used as the measure of value will be no doubt the Hui Kwan tael, in which customs duties are paid and whose value is as above stated.

It is believed that one of the Japanese armies now on Chinese soil will be retained there until the indemnity shall have been partially or not fully paid. The other armies will be returned to Japan and disbanded as rapidly as possible.

## TALKING OF PEACE.

The General Impression Is That the War Is Nearly Over.

Washington, April 12.—Official advice received here today from Japan indicate that an understanding has been reached between the Japanese and Chinese plenipotentiaries and that the news of the definite conclusion of peace may be expected at any moment.

The exact particulars of the proposed terms of settlement could not be learned, but it is understood that in response to the urgent and repeated requests of the Chinese plenipotentiary for an abatement of the demands originally made, the Japanese plenipotentiaries have granted important concessions.

Great satisfaction is expressed here at the information that the peace negotiations have been practically concluded between China and Japan eight days before the time fixed for the termination of the armistice. So far as can be learned, the armistice treaty has not been signed and may not be before tomorrow. Meanwhile there is a possibility that Li Hung Chang, the Chinese representative, may reject it at the last moment and another postponement occur. This is regarded, however, as only a possibility and not a probability, inasmuch as the plenipotentiaries have devoted a fortnight to their work and the conclusions have been reached after the most careful and deliberate consideration.

It is believed that among the concessions made by Japan there has been a decrease in the amount of the indemnity demanded, and that this is their principal compromise. When the signature of Li Hung Chang shall have been affixed to the treaty, peace will then be formally declared. The Chinese victory was clothed with glories powers when he came to Sienmei, and any action taken by him therefore is definite.

## Seeking European Intervention.

London, April 12.—The Morning Post learns from Yokohama that unless peace be concluded during the present armistice the Japanese army will advance upon Peking as soon as the armistice shall expire.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says:

"China regards Japan's conditions of peace as impossible, and is again taking diplomatic steps to obtain European intervention. She will make a special appeal to Russia, and it is stated upon excellent authority that Russia is firmly resolved to oppose Japan's plans to annex territory on the Asiatic continent. The increase of Russia's naval and military forces in the east was made to enforce respect of this determination."

## ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Canadians Find Objections to It and May Not Become a Party.

Ottawa, Ontario, April 12.—The British Canadian government is in communication with the federal government concerning the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Under the terms of the subjects of Japan are to enjoy the full liberty of settling in the British empire, or such parts of it as become parties to the treaty. This is arousing opposition on the Pacific coast, where Chinese labor comes into contact with that of the whites. The people there see little difference, if any, between the Chinese and the Japanese. Both are competitors in the field of labor they do not desire to meet.

## WILL BE A NEW TRUST

General McNulta Appointed Receiver of the Whisky Concern.

## AN EARLY SALE IS PROBABLE

It Is Claimed That Distillers Did \$50,000,000 a Year.

## THE RECEIVERSHIP WAS INSECURE

New Stock Is to Be Issued for the Old After the Sale—Secretary Gresham's Son an Attorney.

Tampa, Fla., April 12.—Passengers who arrived last night on the steamer Mascotte, from Havana, report that the insurgents on or about March 25th attacked and captured the city of Jiguaná, a town of about 10,000 inhabitants in eastern Cuba. The Cubans lost fifteen killed and thirty wounded. The fight lasted three hours.

Jiguaná is near Santiago, in the province of Jiguaná. The schooner, the Mascotte, which landed near Baracoa, was not killed—as the Spanish papers say—by the filibustering party. Two sailors of the schooner, English subjects, are in prison at Santiago de Cuba. They say that the Cuban chief can prove that a Spanish naval officer killed the captain of the schooner in anger at the success of the landing.

Colonel Rabi, who headed this expedition, says that the murder of the captain of the schooner was not the work of insurgents. The amount of the indemnity, he says, before they sailed and performed his contract to their satisfaction.

General Jose M. Aguirre, who is in prison in Havana, is an American citizen. He served the insurgents cause in the revolution. His nephew arrived last year. He followed his brother to Washington to intercede for his uncle.

## Deny That the Meeting Was Held.

Havana, April 12.—The reports circulated in the United States that a meeting of the insurgent leaders would be held in Guatemala, in the province of Puerto Principe, on April 10th, for the purpose of promulgating formally a declaration of independence, were erroneous. No such convention has been held, nor is it known in the informed circles that a meeting of the character described was intended. The reports evidently had no firmer basis than passing rumor.

## From a Spanish Source.

Madrid, April 12.—Captain General Calleja telegraphs from Havana that the insurgent leader, Macoco, has been defeated again and that he has fled to the mountains. Jose Marti, he says, is supposed to have fled to the United States.

## FILLED OUT HIS BLANK.

President Cleveland Preparing to Make His Income Tax Return.

Washington, April 12.—President Cleveland has filled out his income tax blank and probably will make his return tomorrow. In his return he has included his salary of \$50,000 as chief executive, on which the tax will be \$20,000. He will have to the proper officers to determine whether the payment of the 2 per cent assessment will be in violation of the provision of the federal constitution which says that the compensation of the president shall not be increased nor diminished for the term for which he shall have been elected. As to the payment of the tax, Mr. Cleveland has until the 1st of July to do it, and as the constitutional question affecting his salary will undoubtedly have been passed upon before that time the president will wait for the disposition of the matter. The tariff law directs that the income tax shall be paid by individuals "to the collector or collector of the district in which they reside." It is said that Mr. Cleveland has been surrounded by government troops. Buzzard's Bay or New York city as his place of residence and that for this reason it is not unlikely that he will send his return to the deputy collector in Washington.

## LEGISLATORS TAKE A RECESS.

Tennessee Statemen Go Home Again for a Breathing Spell.

Nashville, Tenn., April 12.—(Special.)—The legislature today took a recess until Monday week, April 22nd. Finding that it had nearly 2,000 pages of printed evidence to digest, the committee on the governor's election made the request and the resolution went through with but little objection. The committee will continue its investigation during the recess. It is said that the bill regulating the charges of telephone companies, only six members voting for it, while twenty-one voted against it. Mr. Ledbetter's bill raising the penalty to stealing \$100 was passed. Under the operations of this bill the number of convicts in the state penitentiary will be greatly reduced.

In the house, Mr. Buford offered a resolution authorizing the funding board to go to Washington to settle the financial differences between Tennessee and the national government.

The house refused to allow the state printing committee to investigate during the recess. A resolution revoking the authority of the committee was adopted, but its effect killed by a motion to reconsider, which was entered on the journal.

## DID NOT CARE TO DISCUSS IT.

Secretary Smith on the Report from Atlanta.

Washington, April 12.—Secretary Hoke Smith did not care to discuss the report from Atlanta, Ga., to the effect that a political combination had been made by which Senator Gordon would run for governor and Secretary Smith would make the race for the United States senate. He stated, however, that Senator Gordon would not be a candidate for the governorship.

## Hanby's Prediction.

Dover, Del., April 12.—Senator Hanby, who is the leader of the Addicks forces, predicted today that Hanby would be elected senator within three weeks.

## Not a Candidate.

Youngstown, O., April 12.—General A. W. Jones tonight declared that he is not a candidate for the republican nomination for governor.

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Chicago, April 12.—The first decided step showing the plans of the reorganization committee of the whisky trust was taken this afternoon when on its behalf General McNulta was appointed receiver with extended powers and with instructions to bring about a judgment sale of the property of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company.

It is said that the sale will be made at an early date; that the property will be bought in by the reorganization committee, and that new stock will be issued by them and dealt out in pro rata shares.

The bill filed today was signed by Otto Gresham, son of the secretary of state, as special counsel and had upon its face as plaintiffs the names of Stephen D. Bayner and Hugo Blumenthal, of New York city, and D. C. Bennett, of Albany, N. Y. It recites the history of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, which it claims was doing a business of \$50,000,000 annually and had paid \$118,888 in dividends up to the 1st of February, since which time no dividends have been declared. It tells of the actions of ex-President Greenbush and the directors, and states as the ground for the appointment of a receiver that the company is at present without a quorum of directors and is unable to conduct its business.

That if new directors were elected they would be powerless to act without possession of the property, which is already held by a company. The bill further recites that the company has been unable to raise large expenditures in rental and also unperformed contracts which the receiver is powerless to dispose of, and that as the business of the company cannot be carried on, the only remedy is a sale and distribution of the property.

The main object of the bill filed was to bring about a sale of the property and the next object was to make General McNulta secure in his receivership. It now transpires that at any time up to the present, the receiver could have been wrested from his position. In the Olmstead bill there was collusion by stock having been turned over to Olmstead for the express purpose of signing a bill for receiver, and where jurisdiction is a court by collusion the receivership will not stand. In the bill where McNulta was appointed receiver on application of a creditor in a \$25,000 claim, the payment of the claim would have been all that was necessary to end the receivership. Hence it appears that the receivership was very insecure until clinched by the order of the court this afternoon.

The reorganization committee considers their move of today a very important one and says it opens the way for a complete reorganization without interference with the order of the court and enlists the old directors from interfering in any way.

## ON CHICKAMAUGA BATTLEFIELD.

Federal and Confederate Veterans Will Meet Next September.

Washington, April 12.—Secretary Lamont has decided upon the main features of the official exercises authorized by congress in the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National military park. The ceremonies will begin on the battlefield of Lookout mountain, and will culminate in the formal announcement of the opening of the park by the war department, representing the government; two orations by speakers of national prominence; and the proper military display. On the following day exercises in continuation of the dedication, relating to the battle of Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge, will be held at Chattanooga with a somewhat similar program.

In case of rain all exercises will take place at Chattanooga under cover of adequate capacity, to be provided as a prudential measure. The secretary will arrange to have all the armies represented in the exercises participate in the dedication by setting apart the last of September 18th to the union and confederate armies of the Tennessee, and the night of the 20th to the armies of the Potomac and Northern Virginia. The regular army will be represented by the lieutenant general and a detachment of troops. The Society of the Army of the Cumberland will hold its regular annual reunion at Chattanooga on the evening of September 18th, preceding the dedication, and to this all official visitors and representatives of the other army societies will be invited.

## IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Secretary Lamont Approves the Recommendation of the Commission.

Washington, April 12.—Secretary Lamont today approved the project submitted by the Mississippi river commission for the improvement of that river from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio river, under an appropriation of March 2, 1895, of \$2,650,000, an increased \$8,000 by unallotted appropriations of 1894. The remaining unexpended appropriations are as follows: First and second districts, lower St. Francis, \$88,000; upper Yazoo, \$100,000; lower White, \$55,000; lower White, \$75,000; lower Yazoo, \$150,000; upper Tennessee, \$300,000; Barataria, \$90,000; Ponchartraine, \$150,000; Lake Borgne, \$50,000.

Fourth district, lower Tennessee, \$132,000; Atchafalaya, \$152,000; Lafourche, \$80,000; Barataria, \$90,000; Ponchartraine, \$150,000; Lake Borgne, \$50,000.

## BALTIMORE'S CENTENNIAL.

Site of the Exposition Will Be Marked by a Flag Next Monday.

Baltimore, April 12.—The formal marking of the site of the Baltimore centennial exposition, by the raising of a flag in Clifton park next Monday evening, will be made a notable event of the history of the city. It will be an opportunity to attest by the assembled multitude, the measure of popular interest in the undertaking to celebrate in 1887, the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Baltimore city. Baltimore companies are offering low extension rates to all sections of the state to encourage a big attendance. Fifty members

of the Washington board of trade will attend the District of Columbia commissioners and the exposition advisory board of the District have also been invited.

The programme for the inaugural ceremonies has been completed and should the weather continue favorable the city will witness a great Easter Monday demonstration. The programme for the observance of its one hundredth anniversary will be given an impetus that cannot fail of securing most satisfactory results. Mr. Charles E. Ford, who is in charge of the musical portion of the exercises, has secured a band of eighty pieces and a chorus of fifty trained voices.

Bishop Pare, of the Protestant Episcopal church, will open the exercises and his eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, will deliver the benedictions. A number of prominent Marylanders will make addresses.

## OBSERVANCE OF GOOD FRIDAY.

Courts and Some of the Theaters in New York Closed.

New York, April 12.—Today being Good Friday all churches of the Episcopal and Roman Catholic faiths held special services.

Although not a legal holiday in this country, the custom of observing it has grown to a great extent. It is a legal holiday in England. In Germany even the church bells and organs are hushed.

Mayor Strong closed the courts, holding court just they have to be, but had little to do, and as many business men have taken their customary Good Friday vacation, extending until Monday morning, a very light day was expected. The city departments were closed, and the city government officers and employees took the day off.

The stock exchange, including the foreign exchanges, were closed. The city departments were closed, and the city government officers and employees took the day off.

The court of order and terminer was adjourned yesterday until Monday, and all three parts of the court of general sessions took similar action. The court of common pleas and professional men who came down town as usual this morning looked and felt lonely, and many went home about noon.

The Lyceum theater, and also Daly's, will be closed this evening. The other theaters are open as usual.

There is a bill now before the legislature to amend the law relating to the observance of Good Friday. The bill has been passed by the house, but it has not yet passed a bill, but they have thus far been unsuccessful.

## NO BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

By the Supreme Court of the United States Yesterday.

Washington, April 12.—In accordance with the usual custom, Good Friday was observed for a holiday by the supreme court of the United States. No business of any kind was transacted. If any movement has been made in the past, it was the result of a rehearing of the Hyde and Pollock income tax cases nothing can reach the files of the court or the attention of the justices until after the next session. A motion for rehearing of the Moore case would be made is evidently incorrect, as it has not yet been acted upon by the supreme court, and, therefore, there is nothing which would back such a proceeding.

## Annulled the Contract.

Washington, April 12.—Secretary Herbert this afternoon annulled the contract with John Gilles, of Brooklyn, for the New York navy yard, for the construction of a new ship.

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## A NEW COTTON PEST.

Destructive Insects Brought Across the Rio Grande from Mexico.

Washington, April 12.—The department of agriculture has just received a circular to cotton planters relative to a new and very destructive insect that has been brought across the Rio Grande from Mexico into the cotton belt of Texas and which is now being spread by the wind. The insect is a small, black, beetle-like creature, about the size of a pinhead, and is very destructive to cotton. It is now being spread by the wind, and is now being spread by the wind.

The Texas legislature, at the suggestion of the agricultural department, is discussing the question of quarantining the cotton from the infected section and the enforcement of the remedial work by act of law. The department has appointed a skilled agent, who is located at Brownsville, Tex., and who will study the life, history and habits of the new insect, and the entire season under the direction of Mr. L. O. Howard, chief entomologist of the department. Inasmuch as the insect is new to American cotton planters there is much yet to be learned about its habits before practical remedies can be suggested. This insect is now in Texas and threatens to spread to other sections of the cotton belt. It is therefore, interested in the problem now confronting the Texas legislature.

## WRECK ON THE SOUTHERN.

Spikes Are Drawn and a Passenger Train Goes Down Fifteen Feet.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 12.—An eastbound passenger train on the Southern railway was wrecked today at a point near Knoxville, at 6:45 in the night. Some miscreant had spiked the track and the engine, baggage and passenger cars were thrown off the rails. The train was wrecked at a point near Knoxville, at 6:45 in the night. Some miscreant had spiked the track and the engine, baggage and passenger cars were thrown off the rails.

## CHARGES AGAINST LEINDECKER.

Alleged to Have Illegally Paid Out Chicago South Town Funds.

Chicago, April 12.—Suits have been instituted in the circuit court by South Town Clerk Jacobs against Edward J. Leindecker, a supervisor of South Town, and his bondsmen, Charles J. and Fred W. Leindecker, to recover \$100,000 alleged to have been illegally paid out of the town funds by Leindecker. The filing of this suit has disclosed the fact that on March 18th last, a few days before the meeting of the town auditing board, Supervisor Leindecker transferred his right to John F. Leindecker for a consideration of \$25,000. Nobody seems to know just where Supervisor Leindecker is. His brother, John F. Leindecker, says he has just returned from a visit to the country, but is unable to say where he may be found. John McCough, attorney for Leindecker, says he is still out of town and is not expected to return before Saturday. Jacobs' term as clerk of the South Town expires tomorrow. The clerk has a right under the statutes to bring an action in the name of the town against any of the town officers if he believes there has been a breach of his bond. Jacobs declares that he is afraid his successor may not try to collect the money which it is asserted Leindecker has paid out illegally.

## Resignation of a Chief Justice.

Topeka, Kas., April 12.—Albert H. Horn, chief justice of the supreme court of Kansas, handed his resignation to Governor Morrill last evening. Governor Morrill appointed Judge David Martin, of Topeka, to be chief justice. Judge Horton has been justice since 1875, and resigns to become a member of a Kansas law firm.

## STORY OF AN ESCAPE

Quigley Captured, and Tells How He and His Companions Got Away.

## KEYS WERE MADE FROM SPOONS

Attendants Were Careless and the Prisoners Took Advantage of It.

## PERRY, THE WORST MAN, AT LARGE

The Party Separated After Getting Outside the Walls—Quigley Was Caught in a Car.

Newburg, N. Y., April 12.—John Quigley, the Astoria criminal, who, with Oliver Curtis Perry and three others, escaped from Mattawan asylum Wednesday night, was captured shortly after noon today at Hamburg, eight miles north of Fishkill landing. He was in an empty coal car.

The capture was effected through the efforts of Washington Leroy, a resident of New Hamburg, Leroy, while walking along the tracks of the Hudson River railroad, saw a poorly clad fellow in an empty car on the siding. The man's general appearance caused Leroy to believe that he might be one of the escaped criminals. He hastened to the car, unlocked the door, and found the man crouching in the corner. He was not far away, and then enlisted the help of William E. Traver, hotel keeper at New Hamburg. These three men ran back to the car, unlocked the door, and found the man crouching in the corner.

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## IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

**Minor Happenings of the Day in Court, Criminal, Social, Political, and Educational Circles in Atlanta.**

In Atlanta today—Weather: Fair and warm.  
**Events—Saturday Night Club debate at Church of Our Father, 8 p. m.**  
**Meeting—Atlanta Commercial men, room 10, Kimball, 8 p. m.**  
**Ladies' Memorial Association, 12 o'clock today.**  
**Verdict in cases of men charged with hanging Worley, United States court, 10 m.**  
**Three courts, superior and city, court-house, 9 a. m.**

—Mr. Sam C. Haller, press agent for Buffalo Bill's wild west shows, is at the Markham and will be in the city for several days. Mr. Haller is here for the purpose of completing arrangements with the exposition people for the display he will make here this fall. Mr. Haller has been with Buffalo Bill for many years, and is one of the most trusted and able members of his staff. He says that the show Colonel Cody will present to the people of the south and the visitors to the exposition this fall will be the largest, best and most complete ever put up, even exceeding the show that the colonel carried across the waters.

—Ground was broken yesterday for a large tenement house to be located on Piedmont avenue in the block between Edgewood avenue and the city hall, with a frontage of ninety-eight feet and a depth of nearly one hundred and fifty. It will be divided into five sections, but the appearance will indicate one large building, rather than five sections. The building is to be of brick and will be fire proof and will be an ornament to that section of the city. It is being constructed by Captain George Franklin, of Natchez, Miss., who came to Atlanta about a month ago. The building will cost something like \$35,000 or maybe a little more. Mr. George Franklin, the well-known builder, is in charge of the work and hopes to have it completed within the next three months.

—Jettson Gerty, a dray driver who makes his stand near the corner of Broad and Alabama streets, had a foot badly crushed yesterday. Gerty was moving his dray, loaded down the incline under the Forsyth street bridge from the Alabama street side, and in trying to lock one of the wheels with his hands, his foot was caught between the wheels and crushed. Dr. Westmoreland attended the injured dray driver and then he was taken to his home on Rhodes street.

—Mr. Thomas Lawrence, one of the leading attorneys of Welborn, is in the city looking over the titles to some property one of his clients want to purchase. The client is one of the wealthiest citizens of the northwest and is looking for a place to build a large residence. Mr. Lawrence is the client's attorney and is looking for a place to build a large residence. Mr. Lawrence is the client's attorney and is looking for a place to build a large residence.

—Frank Howard, a news butcher on the Central, fell and broke an arm yesterday afternoon. Howard was trying to catch his train which pulled out of the union depot at 4 o'clock, and slipped from the step as he was mounting. In the fall his left arm was under his body, and the weight caused a fracture below the elbow. Drs. Danforth and Goldsmith rendered the necessary surgical attention, and then Mr. Howard was removed to his home on Courtland street, near Harris.

—Mrs. Ross Staples, who formerly lived in Atlanta and had many friends here, but who now resides in Texas, is on a visit to the family of Colonel Joseph L. James, United States attorney for this circuit.

—It is said that the Atlanta Consolidated Street railway will soon put one thousand hands to work getting its lines in shape for the exposition.

—All of the railroads entering Atlanta have put large forces of track hands to work trimming up the roadways and getting their lines in shape for the summer. The railroads always have a great deal of this work to do after the rains of winter have passed away.

—A citizen of Spalding county who was in the city yesterday declared that his county alone would furnish a peach crop that would be sufficient to supply the state of Georgia, even if the peach did not grow in any other county this year.

—John Brockman, a colored porter for Dr. Chizzell, was arraigned before the recorder yesterday afternoon for careless driving. He was driving a spirited team Friday night and just in front of the First Methodist church ran into a woman, who screamed so loud that Patrolman Lyman came up and arrested the driver. The woman was not hurt, but the careless way he handles the reins Judge Calhoun gave Brockman a small fine.

—B. Levi, the Russian, who was arrested by Sergeant Moss Friday night for treating his child cruelly, came up before the recorder yesterday. It was shown that the father in a merciless way in the habit of striking the child with an iron rod. The back of the little boy was severely bruised and he told how his father whipped him. Levi said that he could control the little fellow by no other way, but he was given a sharp talk by the recorder. The circumstances of the case forced the judge to dismiss it, but his sentence was harsh.

—J. C. T. Baker, the man who came near being cremated at the fire in Edgewood last Saturday, is still at the Grady hospital and his condition has not improved. At times he is violent and it is necessary to hold him by the piliers. If he chances to recover it is thought that he will be permanently insane.

—Sam Walker, a negro who has been talking various articles from the workmen engaged at the exposition grounds, was arrested last night by County Officers Turner and Hickey. The negro says that he had nothing to do with the pilfering, but his guilt has been established and he will be convicted.

—Delmore Hudson, a young negro, was sent to the stockade several days ago on the charge of disorderly conduct. He remained there until yesterday afternoon, when he came to the conclusion that confinement did not agree with him. When the guard was not looking he made a break for liberty and rushed through the woods in a rapid sprint. He was chased for some distance, but succeeded in gaining his liberty.

—This afternoon at 4 o'clock Professor Agostini will give a complimentary soiree at the Guard armory. There will be music, dancing, refreshments and souvenirs. Professor Agostini was welcomed in his return to Atlanta by a severe fall he sustained in New York, but he has entirely recovered from the accident.

—There will be an Easter egg hunt at the residence of Mr. Orr Venable, 24 Peachtree, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—Dr. A. G. Hicks, who has been confined at his home on account of sickness, will begin Monday morning, be at his office regularly.

—The ladies of the flower committee of the Grady hospital are doing a good work in beautifying the hospital grounds. They have had many plants set out, and this morning they will be at the hospital to receive flowers which friends may send. There is a movement on foot among their friends to purchase flowers from the young ladies today and send them to the hospital. This will be helping the exposition and the hospital at the same time.

—Mr. R. M. Foote has returned home from New York, where he has been for some time on a visit.

## THE MASK IS OFF.

**The Reform Club's Acknowledgment of Its True Position**

**HAS CREATED A DECIDED SENSATION**

**Goldbugs Found the "Bimetallism" Bluff Wouldn't Go.**

**THE LINES WILL BE CLEARLY DRAWN**

**The Advocates of the Single Gold Standard on One Side, the Friends of the Honest Money of the People on the Other.**

The mask has been torn off. The declaration of the financiers of the Reform Club that "bimetallism for us is a delusion and a snare," and that "the single gold standard is the unavoidable destiny of the country," showed up in their true colors that organization and those whom it represents.

"Bimetallism" has been the shibboleth by means of which they have thought to fool the people of this country.

"Gold standard? Oh, no," they have said again and again. "It is bimetallism we advocate!"

And the cuckoos would chirp their little cry. "Bimetallists are we," they have been urging in chorus. True, when cornered they would acknowledge that their idea of bimetallism was to measure everything by the gold standard, but they would reiterate their belief in bimetallism and "honest money."

More chirping by the cuckoos and cuckoo organs. But the song didn't seem to take at all well. The people saw through it all and the term "bimetallist" became odious through its constant use as a cloak to hide the hypocrisy of the money owners and money changers. Governor Atkinson, for instance, voiced the almost universal sentiment when he declared that he was suspicious of any man who talked of being a bimetallist as he knew that man was a goldbug trying to disguise himself. The hypocrisy of it all has been so clearly shown, the "bimetallist" coat of mail has been so punctured by the shafts of truth, that in desperation the wearers have cast it aside.

Was it intended or was it accidental? Did the bimetallists in desperation conclude it useless to keep up the farce any longer, and decide that the only thing left for them to do was to make a straight fight? Or were they, as we cannot say, or will they swear their declaration a slip of the pen of some irresponsible hireling and keep on trying their old game?

Whatever the motive, the fact exists. Here is the fact. It is well worth repeating, for it shows more clearly than anything else could the real purposes and the real opinions of these "friends" of silver. Here is the statement from the Reform Club pamphlet, "The People's Money."

"Gold monometallism is the unavoidable destiny of this country; the sooner we recognize this and fix it in our laws, the sooner will we reap the fruits; the longer we delay, the more distinctly the gold bug will be seen, and the more we will be hampered and our business deranged by financial and commercial apprehensions. Should we unfortunately let go the single gold standard, there will be nothing to take hold of but silver monometallism; for bimetallism for us is a snare and a delusion."

Now as to the Reform Club. The Reform Club is an organization based on Clevelandism, pure and simple. The cuckoos are the direct representatives of the club, and it is the fountain head from which the cuckoo organs receive their inspiration. The club has been the special champion of the "bimetallism" of the old interests, and it is to this club that the direct representatives of the present administration refer matters political and appeal for arguments to the people to meet those of the people who do not agree with the financial policy of the club and the administration.

To the club's "committee on sound currency" has fallen the burden of supplying these arguments. It may be interesting in this connection to print the names of that committee. Some of them are names that will be recognized. Here they are: Charles S. Fairchild, Calvin Tompkins, secretary; E. B. Elmer, Anderson, William J. Coombs, Henry Hentz, Henry L. Nelson, George W. Lawrence, E. S. Scott, John DeWitt Warner, Horace White, Henry DeForest Baldwin, A. August Healy, Fred Perry Powers, James Speyer, Henry B. P. Stapler, William L. Trenholm, Everett Wheeler, Louis Windmiller, Frank S. Williams.

**It Created Much Talk.**  
 The Constitution's Washington special containing the Warner-Buchanan-Morton correspondence, and exposing the real position of the Reform Club, created a great deal of talk in Atlanta yesterday.

But the talking was not done by the "bimetallists" of the Reform Club class, of whom Atlanta has a few. They were much. This distinct statement of their real position seemed to stagger them.

Others talked, however. It was a noticeable fact that no very great surprise was manifested. The announcement that the case of the gold monometallism was no more than a snare and a delusion, was not to those who had made any sort of a study of the financial question—and the people are studying that these days.

"It means that the lines are to be squarely drawn," was Governor Atkinson's comment. "We have all known that it had to come sooner or later, and the tearing away of the mask cannot surprise anybody very much. The people of Georgia are, I believe, overwhelmingly for silver and they will declare themselves on the first opportunity."

When asked about the rumor of Senator Gordon making the race against him, Governor Atkinson smilingly replied that he had nothing to say.

**State Treasurer Hardeman.**  
 "There can be no hope of prosperity in this country until the people assert their rights and restore silver to its proper place as primary money. And the people are alive to that fact," said State Treasurer Hardeman. "This talk of 'bimetallism' in which the goldbug contingent has been indulging cannot have fooled anybody who has made a study of the situation, but it was designed to fool the people who had not made such a study, and might have succeeded in some cases. Of course, the sort of look out for snags in Rhodes, Snook & Haverly's advertisement in Sunday's Constitution."

of "bimetallism" they have been talking has meant the single gold standard and nothing else, and the action of the Reform Club people in declaring for the gold monometallism is simply an acknowledgment that the charges made by the friends of silver are true.

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**Another Building To Go Up.**  
 Mr. James R. Wyle stated that already more than enough applications for space had been received to fill the agricultural building. He said that an additional building for the display of agricultural implements was a necessity. He moved that the extent of the applications for space for such a building be erected, its size to be determined within the next few weeks by this class of exhibits. The motion was

carried and another exhibit building was added to the already large list.

**Mr. Inman's Suggestion.**  
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**Suing For Damages.**  
 Maxwell Keely claims that he has been injured \$10,000 worth.

Maxwell Keely, whose name has upon two occasions appeared upon the defendant's side of a case, is now plaintiff in a damage suit for \$10,000 which he filed yesterday against the Southern Perfumery Company and E. L. Bergstrom, who is the manager and agent of the company.

Keely alleges that the company and Bergstrom did falsely arrest and imprison the petitioner, on or about February 20th

of this year; that they caused him to be arrested by men claiming to be police officers of the city of Atlanta, and that they were without warrant or any other precept or legal authority.

The petition alleges that the arrest was inflicted upon Keely at the unseasonable hour of 11 o'clock at night and while the petitioner was sick. Keely claims that he offered good and sufficient surety, as a guarantee for his appearance at any court that might be designated, on the following day or at any time that might be set, and protested most strenuously against the humiliation of arrest. Keely also alleges that he was in town this day previous to the time of his false imprisonment and could have been arrested in the daytime. He designates the arrest as false and fraudulent and full of malice and utterly without cause.

Keely alleges that the alleged officers compelled him to go down to the station-house at 11 o'clock at night, where they locked him up in a cell among criminals and forced him in his weakened physical condition to submit to horrible scenes and horrors surroundings. He was kept in prison until 8 o'clock the following day. He claims that his good standing has been injured and that his business connections and relations have been consequently severed and strained in many instances and his business character and name rendered questionable in business circles where he is not personally known.

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Company. Will arrange  
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